We have little trade with the Liberians,



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Ohio Republicaus.

Old JOHN ADAMS used to amuse himself by saying that the politics of New York State were the devil's own incomprehensibilities. We will not swear to the quotation and John may have said unintelligibilities. Whatever he said, he touched a fact or what seems a fact to the outside world; and what he said is truer now than it was in his time. Not only New York but a number of other States have become highly complex political organisms; and each party in them has become so vast that contests within it are inevitable. To the members of that party outside of that State these contests, these struggles of factions and ambitions of leaders, are a subject of perplexity, and frequently of anger.

Perhaps Ohio shows the most diversified and interneeine system of party politics. To the extra-Ohio mind there seems to be perpetual war of her Republicans among themselves and of her Democrats among themselves. Leader thirsts for the blood of leader. Faction cannot be happy without the destruction of faction. There is continual jar and conflict; and yet there is often a good amount of harmony when the time for it comes. This is usually the case with the Republicans. The Democrats are not always so wise or lucky.

This year, as it has been in many other years, the Ohio election is the centre of political interest. The President's State must support him. Undoubtedly it will, and the processes need not concern us greatly. There is always a row among the Ohio Republicans as to State issues. Their State Convention, which meets at Columbus to-day, may not be without the usual amount of turbulence and discord. This, however, is certain: Whatever little local excitements the Ohio Republican leaders indulge in, their party in Ohio is solid in its support of the Administration.

The Report on the Dreyfus Case.

The decision of the Court of Cassation on the application for a revision of the sentence imposed upon Capt. ALFRED DREYFUS has not yet been rendered, and, up to the last moment, there may be some reason to fear that a majority of the Judges will decide against what seems to be the weight of evidence. Nevertheless, the proceedings that have taken place since the public sittings of the tribunal began on Monday have been encouraging to those who believe that the unfortunate officer was unjustly condemned.

It is true that both the official reporter and the Procureur-Général, whose task it was to sum up the testimony, confined themselves to requesting that the sentence pronounced by the former court-martial should be set aside and that a new trial be ordered. But it is incredible that a second court-martial will find DREYFUS guilty upon evidence the worthlessness of which is now thoroughly exposed. The course pursued by the new court-martial may be, no doubt, affected in some measure by the prepossessions of the officers selected and by the atmosphere of the place in which it sits, but we may take for granted that due precautions will be taken to assure the fairest trial possible. M. DE FREY-CINET, who has made no secret of his inclination to uphold the General Staff, has re signed the place of Minister of War; and M. KRANTZ, who has exchanged the Ministry of Public Works for the War Office, is a man of Alsatian origin, and has announced that he will shrink from no responsibility imposed upon him by the decision of the Court of Cassation. This means, if it means anything, that if a new trial be ordered he will see that it is a fair one. Meanwhile, the post vacated by him has been taken by a Senator, M. MONESTIER, who voted against the Government bill transferring jurisdiction from the criminal branch of the Court of Cassation to the whole tribunal. This latter incident indicates that the section of the Cabinet which is friendly to DREYFUS is now preponderant. That the sympathies of President Louber are supposed to take the same direction may be inferred from the violent attacks to which he is subjected by the Anti-Drevfusards.

It appears that there is only one way in which the Dreyfus affair can be brought to an end, and that is through the acquittal of the accused officer by a second court-martial. The form of the petition presented by Mme. DREYFUS prevents the Court of Cassation from forestalling the decision of another military tribunal. Mms. DREYFUS secures all she asks for when a second court-martial is ordered. Should the new court-martial, however, condemn DREYFUS upon evidence which has been already pronounced untrustworthy by the official reporter of the Court of Cassation, the agitation in favor of the unfortunate officer is certain to continue, and all the efforts thus far made by the Government to quiet it will have been fruitless. That the agitation should cease, however, has become a matter of vital importance to France, for only thus can she reinstate herself in the esteem of her Russian ally and in that of all the foreign nations whose cordial concurrence in the Exposition of 1900 she desires to obtain.

Moreover, the Dreyfus affair has ruined so many public men that it has created a sort of panic in official and military circles. Nobody can feel sure that he may not be the next to be swept into the vortex. There is reason to believe that M. CASIMIR-PER-RIER resigned the Presidency of the French Republic because he was unwilling to connive at the punishment of an innocent man. The Brisson Cabinet was overthrown because it favored revision. Five successive Ministers of War have been driven out of office. M. CAVAIGNAC, who looked forward not unreasonably to the Presidency of the republic, has seen his hopes irremediably blighted by the widely placarded speech in which he emphasized the value of a document subsequently shown to have been forged by HENRY. A dozen Generals have been discredited, and, even if they are not subjected to penalties, will be, hence-

liant career. Three university professors have been ejected from their chairs, or have had their functions suspended, on the score of alleged sympathy for DREYFUS. Col. PICQUART, one of the most promising officers in the French Army, has been consigned to prison on a technical charge. The names of ESTERHAZY and DU PATY DE CLAM have become synonymous with infamy. Three other men, Col. HENRY, LEMERCIER-PICARD and LORIMIER, are

The baleful operation of the Dreyfus affair is due, unquestionably, to the fact that it was conceived in malignity and fraud. One lie has involved another, until a huge scaffolding of perjuries and forgeries has been reared upon the original crime. There is, as we have said; but just one way for France to rid herself of a frightful incubus, and that is by righting the primal wrong. We believe that this conviction is now shared by a majority of clear-sighted Frenchmen.

dead, by suicide or murder.

On the Authority of Lieut. Hodgson.

Those newspapers which have been most gross in their criticisms of Admiral Sampson are naturally most frantic at The Sun's account of the conversation that occurred between Commodore Schler and the navigator of the Brooklyn, Lieut. Hongson, preiminary to the Brooklyn's loop, showing that the reason for the manœuvre which SCHLEY gave to the United States Senate, in parrying the censure of the Navy Department, was not the reason he gave for it at the time of its execution.

The Philadelphia Times leads in crying that the report is a fabrication, and finally they point as conclusive evidence of its falsity to the statement of a reporter named GRAHAM, who was on board the Brooklyn, that this conversation "never took place."

The Philadelphia Times speaks well in saying that THE SUN "could readily attain the truth" as to the affair. As we have said before. The Sun originally put forth the story, to be denied if untrue, on the strength of hearsay testimony entitled to the highest consideration. We published it as definitely true on the authority of Lieut. Hodgson.

A supreme victory of the war, which, in harmony with its importance, should have been followed by a single note in praise of the American arms, as the Administration would have had it, brought from the blind partisans of Rear Admiral Schley a charge against the Administration of favoritism in the award of honors, and a slanderous attack upon the commander of the fleet tory truths which victory should have been permitted to bury.

It is an episode as repulsive as the doings of the fleet were glorious. But the facts of the affair involved have now to be known.

To Gen. Henderson and Mr. Hopkins.

Some of your friends seem determined that the Republican party shall experience the indescribable misfortune of a sectional canvass for the Speakership.

In both of your camps the spirit of West or Nothing is beginning to manifest itself here and there. It is the West first and the Republican party second. The only difference of opinion in this respect is as to which of you two gentlemen is the better entitled to represent the West.

The same difference of opinion, practically, as existed between Mr. Copling and Mr. SHORT.

Is it possible that the delusion is growing, under your encouraging care, that there is such a thing as a Western-Republican party, something distinct from the Republican party that we have formerly known? that the West has interests which need to be protected by running a candidate for Speaker as a Western-Republican candidate, rather than as a Republican candidate of the old kind?

On Saturday the Republicans of the Wisconsin delegation-it happens to be a solidly Republican delegation-decided to adopt the unit rule and to vote as a unit for Gen. HENDERSON. To-day the fifteen Republican Congressmen in the Ohio delegation will meet at Columbus to consider the proposition to vote as a unit "in the interests of the West." The Indiana delegation will determine the same question some time in August. Its members are already in correspondence about unification for the sake of the West.

Wherever the application of the unit rule and the suppression of varying individual preferences is proposed, it is invariably proposed and urged as a sectional measure.

You, Mr. HOPKINS, and you, Gen. HEN-DERSON, appear equally willing to play the unit rule in the name of the West. That is because each of you hopes at the present time to profit by it more than the other.

Just pause a moment, forget that you are Westerners, and consider as good Republicans the possible effect of this whipping-in process in the name of the West. We have spoken of a sectional canvass for Speaker this year as an indescribable misfortune to the Republican party. That phrase does not exaggerate. The political results in the way of evil cannot be described because their full extent cannot be foretold. You are both old enough in Congress to remember the sectional campaign for Mr. Carsp for Speaker, and its ultimate effects upon the fortunes of the then victorious and prevalent Democracy. A nominally Republican Speaker elected avowedly on sectional lines, not as a Republican Speaker merely but as a Western-Republican Speaker, would mean disaster to the Republican party almost as surely as would a President who should declare himself the representative of the Western end of the Republican party and the Western department of Republican policy. Thank goodness! We have a President who stands in office neither as a Westerner nor as an Easterner, but only as a Republican and an American. Remember, Gen. HENDERSON and Mr. Hop-KINS, that with your unit rules coercing individual preferences for the sake of the West, your combinations in the interest of the West, and your redemption, next De-

and promises made now in the name of the prized in the markets. At that time palm West, you are doing about as much as two otherwise loyal and patriotic Republicans can do to imperil the success of the Republican party in the all-important Presidential | \$689,031, and coffee was more than half of election of next year.

Proceed energetically by all means with your respective campaigns, but proceed as Republicans contending for a legitimate prize of ambition, not as Westerners seeking to promote personal ambitions by setting one section against another.

We have taken the liberty to address you directly and plainly on this subject, and we | Germany occupies, as American goods are feel ourselves all the more free so to do because THE SUN does not care one little copper coln whether Mr. REED's successor halls from the North, South, East or West, so long as he is a Republican of the right sort; and that means at this time an Ad- and stimulus of another race and flag, it is ministration Republican, and consequently an American of the right sort.

An American Protectorate Over African Territory?

Educated negroes, all over the world, look upon Dr. BLYDEN of Liberia as one of the foremost representatives of their race. He is a man of wide and solid learning and his attainments have won him distinction in foreign countries and particularly in Great Britain, where his books and his contributions to leading reviews have been published and where he has been welcomed in the society of scholars and statesmen. Liberia has more than once engaged the services the highest importance to the negro republic. He is now reported to be on his way to this country, authorized to appeal o our Government to establish a protectothe offer, Dr. BLYDEN, the cable despatches that country to assume the protectorate. British would embrace with alacrity.

Liberia has for years had the greatest difficulty in stemming the tide of her political and financial troubles. They seem to years her leading men have seen no way out of the country's embarrassments ex- prime duty of a community. cept with the aid of some foreign Government. There are only about 20,000 citizens among a large aboriginal population, estimated to number 1,000,000 souls. that forced the uncovering of unsatisfac- The gist of the whole trouble is that this handful of people, most of them very poor, cannot keep their national treasury in the funds required to maintain a government capable of promoting the business and social development of the and demoralizing to those who administer State, establishing law and order among the native tribes and discouraging European powers from nibbling constantly at 1886 to 1895.

The natural resources of the country are very large, but Liberia has little money and no credit. The Government cannot paid interest only three years on the sum of \$500,000 borrowed in Great Britain in 1871, and the interest accumulations now amount to nearly double the so long in the payment of interest on its internal debt that the arrears the sovereignty of law. of interest now exceed the principal. The country has its own coinage, but almost no money is in circulation outside the large centres of population. A considerable part of the people exchange their products for merchandise by the primitive method of barter. The ordinary receipts of the Government do not meet the ordinary ex-Are you both, or is either of you, trying to penses, and the Government is, of course, take advantage of the preposterous idea as poor as the people. With little or no capital there is little or no progress Sugar, rum and molasses are produced to some extent, but there are no other manufactures worth mentioning. There are few, if any, sawmills; hand-sawn lumber is so expensive that considerable building material has been imported from America.

It cannot be said that this sad state of affairs reflects any discredit upon either people or Government. Many men of to-day were alive when less than a hundred of these freedmen, looking for a Plymouth Rock on the African coast, built their new homes in the inlet where Monrovia now stands. They tottered with weakness then, and, considering everything, they and their children and those who joined them have not done badly. But could it be expected that they would fare even so well as the British Sierra Leone on the north and the French Ivory Coast on the south, where Government money has been poured out without stint to secure conditions favorable

to development? The Liberians still have a very large country, with an area of about 100,000 square miles. They bought their lands honestly from the natives, except the small part that came rightfully into their hands as the spoils of wars they did not provoke. But n the great scramble for African territory Liberia's weakness has been the opportunity of European nations. The Liberians have never been able effectively to occupy their territory. Their vast northern districts, bought and paid for, did not contain a single Liberian settlement when England suddenly discovered that Sierra Leone had not a bit of elbow room. Four British men-of-war finally figured in the transfer, in November, 1885, of Northern Liberia to Sierra Leone, though not a drop of blood was shed nor was a farthing paid for the property. Then when France woke up to the fact that her Ivory Coast was a valuable possession, and her Government wished to extend it the discovery was made that France had acquired valid claims to much of the Liberian coast over a century ago, and now she wanted her own. It was not till French troops were on the edge of the disputed territory, all ready to march in and seize it, that Liberia was induced to yield and accept the "rectified" boundary that France had outlined. This was only five years ago, and Liberia has been in suspense ever since, not knowing when other claims might be made a pretext for further despoilment or for the entire obliteration of the republic.

The conservative and scientific observer, J. BUTTIKOFER, who spent several years in Liberia studying its natural history, and whose "Reisebilder aus Liberia," published in two volumes in 1890, is by far the best description of the country ever written. has confidence in its great resources and large possibilities. It needs only the strength that brains and money give to enterprise to make it one of the most desirable parts of the African coast, Ten years ago no one dreamed that Liberian coffee, the product of a tree that thrives

oil and palm kernels were the chief articles of export and Liberian coffee was little known to shippers. In 1896, however, the total Liberian exports were valued at It. or \$391,060.

because of late years we have had no direct communications with them, though Germany, England and even Holland run lines of steamers to Liberian ports. Germany has more than half of the entire import and export trade, and Mr. HEARD, recently the United States Minister at Monrovia, says this country might easily hold the place preferred. Nine-tenths of the people are of American descent and practically all the encouragement and assistance they have received have come from this country. Feeling, as they have felt for some time past, that their country needs the strength not unnatural that they should first turn toward the land from which they came; the land which, for nearly eighty years, has watched their experiment with much symat the map will show our contemporary, also, pathetic interest. that the Iown, in going in, crossed the bow of

Crime Against Crime.

We have received from the Hon. W. J NORTHEN, formerly Governor of Georgia, a pamphlet containing in full his address on "The Negro at the South," before the Congregational Club, at Boston, on May 22.

It is a carefully elaborated argument, and goes over much ground which has been traversed by multitudes of controversialists for more than sixty years, but really it amounts to nothing as an excuse of Dr. Blyden on diplomatic missions of | for lynching. It is not possible to say any thing in reasonable excuse or palliation of the lynching of anybody in a community under civilized law. However atroclous the crimes for which the accused miscreants rate over Liberia. If we decline to accept are put to death by mob vengeance there is not and can never be a shadow of justificaannounce, will go to Great Britain and ask | tion for the lynching. Atrocity does not justify atrockty. Lynchings violate law Such an invitation, there is little doubt, the and outrage civilization, and thus do far worse harm than the crimes which are made the provocation for them. The right of the accused to be deemed innocent until proved guilty by regular process of law is have involved her hopelessly. For some inherent in our civilization, both Northern and Southern, and its vindication is the

The circumstances leading to a lynching. no matter how atroclous, cannot rightfully be made on any sort of an extenuation for so awful a crime against civilized society. Nor has the experience of mankind proved that cruel and unusual punishments are effectual in deterring people from crime, and civilization, consequently, has abandoned them as ineffective against crime or observe them.

We say this without any intention of easting a reflection on any Southern comthe frontiers. This habit, now seemingly munity particularly, but apply the words confirmed, deprived Liberla of a third of to all communities. The feeling of horror her entire domain in the nine years from and indignation manifested at the South when worse than bestial outrages are committed by negroes is natural and creditable but it affords no excuse for committing the supplementary crime of outraging the law, borrow a dollar to meet pressing needs. It and does not palliate the enermity of that awful offence. The sufferer then is not so much the accused criminal as the community itself. He is an individual and is put out of the way, but the consequences amount of the loan. It has defaulted of the crime of the mob remain to brutalize the community and destroy its respect for

"Vengeance is mine, saith the Lord; I will repay." And the divine justice, so far as men can administer it, is the vengeance with which crime is repaid by the selemn process of law. Otherwise it is the avenger who suffers rather than he upon whom the vengennce is wreaked.

The Lull in Luzon.

The arrival of the rainy season and th need of sending home the volunteers have tions. He must mingle his blood with that of the combined to put an end, for a time, to Gen. combined to put an end, for a time, to Gen. Orre's advance northward. The resulte afforded to the Filipinos is not likely to be long, since compaigning is possible even in every majority toward any minority dwelling in its the rainy season, and the respite will be much abbreviated if they risk attacking us; but the reorganization of the field forces brings a temporary full in aggressive operations.

In spite of the sensational stories set affoat in some quarters, it is understood that Gen. Ous has not changed his original estimate of 30,000 troops as ample for all purposes. He has now more than that number, but with the return of the volunteers he would have only about two-thirds of the desired strength. As an offset enough regulars are now either on the way to Manila or under orders to go there to make up 24,000, or, with hospital corps, engineers, and so on, 25,000, and the remaining 5,000 or 6,000 might be supplied from the forces in Cuba and Porto Rico

or the home garrisons. The Washington despatches, however, indicate that if Gen. Orrs should need a greater force than the 24,000 or 25,000 regulars, it will be supplied by calling out volunteers, under the provision made by Congress at the last session. The ground taken is that it is unwise to reduce at present the regular forces in Cuba and Porto Rico or those on home duty, and that plenty of volunteers could be had for service in the Philippines, should Gen. Orrs conclude that 25,000 regulars would not be force

enough. Our authority will be maintained in the islands and armed opposition will be crushed. During the interval of reorganization operations may not be pushed, and meanwhile the peace propositions will be under consideration by AGUINALDO and the other insurgent leaders. But if the withdrawal of Lawron down the Rio Grando should be misinterpreted as a sign of weak- about twenty-two hours' deliberation he promptly ness, the enemy will be made to pay dearly for any resulting temerity.

Aguinal Do's rebellion can have but one ending. We are in the Philippines to stay. The islands will have peace, order, and prosperity under our flag. There is a current report that a considerable number of volunteers would be glad to remain at Manila and found an American colony, provided they receive the same pay and travel allowances as if sent back to their places of enlistment and there mustered out. Their purpose, of course, would be to try their fortunes in the Philippines, believing that there is a great future for the islands; but there would be a military advantage in securing a body of trained soldiers that would be enrolled as reserves, under laws made for the purpose. However this may be, our mission in the islands is

Our contemporary the Chicago Tribune is so bitter in its partisanship of Rear Admiral SCHLEY that it turns savagely upon Capt. Evans of the Iowa for expressing his admiration of forth, excluded from the chance of a bril- cember at organization time, of pledges only in that region, would soon be highly Rear Admiral Samrson, and through that

plain, and it will be performed.

very act it shows its ignorance of the whole transaction. "Fighting Bos," says the Trib-une, "was in the rear guard at the battle of Santiago. He was barely in it at the start. and not in it at all at the end." The "Iowa dropped astern, and, after the first few rounds, was out of the fight." "Captains who were not in the thick of the should not do so much talking about it

fight at Santiago," adds our contemporary, What the Chicago Tribune says of Capt. Evans's relation to the battle of Santiago is, in its ignorance, characteristic of its entire discussion of the affair of Santiago. It happens that if any one ship should have to be selected as the thickest in the thick of the fight, the Iowa

would probably be the one If the Chicago Tribune will take the official map of that battle, it will see two queer little crooks in the course laid down for the Iowa. They indicate where Capt. Evans, who happened to be the first to sight the outcoming Spaniards and the first to head his ship for their track, swung the Iowa twice to port in order to bring his starboard battery into play. are not comparing the Iowa with the Indiana, the Oregon or the Texas, but we are merely pointing out the Interesting and peculiar wrinkle in tactics which, because of his particular position on the blockade, Capt. Evans thought best to employ. Another look

the Oregon and the Indiana and took the innermost parallel toward the Spanish fleet. Then as to the fighting. The Iowa was in the thick of "all the rounds." The Oquendo and the Teresa were shot ashore about twenty minutes after they had cleared the harbor, and the Iowa turned her guns on the Vizeaya. When she was beached Capt. Evans stopped to take on his own ship the Vizcaya's Captain, and the actual fighting ended then and there. The Colon, that was still steaming when the Vizeaya gave up, stopped when the Oregon had gained sufficiently on her to drop a

We salute the new Spanish Ambassador. the Duc de Arcos, with most sincere cordiality in our heart and, in our imagination, with the elegance of manner that marks only the gentleman of Spain.

13-inch shell by her side.

THE "PROBLEM OF THE JEW."

Portions of a Searching Discussion by Max Nordau-The Two Solutions. From the North American Review.

At the close of the century there is in every land f the civilized world the "problem of the Jew." Is is a question which presentaitself in various phases. It is best known in its most brutal form as anti Semitisto. The enemies of the Jew have one statement in in

stant readiness: The Jews are hated because of their evil qualities. But the statement will not bear riticism. The Jews are not hated because they have evil qualities. Evil qualities are sought for in them, because they are lated. Statistics handled, not by Jews, but by their opponents, demonstrate facts in all countries that favor the Jew.

Let it be assumed, though I do not admit it, that the Jewish parvenu is more importunate and offensive than those of other races. That would be an indication of a lack of culture such as might possibly justify rejection by an exclusive club, but could never justify the deprivation of essential human and civic rights, vituperation and cruel persecution. An argument frequently used by the opponents of the Jews is that anti-Semitism is as old as the Jewish nation. It is, indeed, true that hatred of the Jew has been his constant and tragic companion during the entire continuance of the Diaspora. But the fact proves nothing against the Jew, since every people in every epoch has produced a different reason, or rather pretext, for its anti-Semitism The smaller number of wealthy Jews who come

sto no personal contact with the sentiment are ready to say "anti-Seontiam is an unpleasant fad, nd will pass away rapidly as do all fads." The mass of Jews, however, feel that this is false. in order to suffer hatred and persecution no longer, order to attain the normal condition of life, the

Jews must e ther cease being a minority or they must cease being distinguishable. This alternative includes the two solutions of Judaism for which the Jews themselves are striving. Those who desire to have the Jews constitute the popular majority in some one place wish to make

Palestine, the land of their fathers, that place. other Jews prefer the second solution. They are

the Assimilationists, who consider the salvation of the Jow coincident with his disappearance among the nations. Few of these have the moral courage to follow the thought to its logical conclusion

He who wishes to be thoroughly assimilated can-not step half way. He must suppress all differences that lie between himself and the popular majority. does less, it will not suffice.

Incomplete assimilation does not change the pay chological origin of anti-Semitism, the antipathy of midst differentiated and readily recognizable The Jews who do not possess equal rights-and these comprise four-fifths of the race-have preserved the consciousness that they are a distinctive people. They realize that they can escape the hatred that pursues them only by ceasing to be a recog nizable minority in the midst of other peoples. They refuse to sink their identity. Lost identity is no

i. They look for their lution of the Jewish problem salvation in a reunion in a land which shall be their own, where they will be the majority, and where they can develop in a temperature of sympathy along their own organic lines. MAX NORDAU. The Remarkable Case of Juror Anderson.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Will you par don me for calling the attention of the public through THE SUN, to something more important than the cure of warts?

I quote from the Brooklyn papers the following amazing statement concerning a case recently tried in which, in the language of the law, the jury were the "sole judges of the facts"; "A majority of the jurors reported that they were

unable to reach a decision, because one juror had insisted upon an amount of damages which the others considered unreasonable. In reporting their disagreement to the court, Foreman Clark sub mitted a written statement to Judge Gaynor of what they considered the obstinacy of Juror Anderson In reply to this Judge Gaynor made the following orandum: "I concur in the complaint against this juror, and excuse him from further service for lack of requisite intelligence.' The records of the court show that Anderson was discharged from jury duty on this ground. But Justice Gaynor directed

And is this the boasted "bulwark of our liberties," to be kicked over when the whim seizes the Judge? Are the rights of the pinin people to be ridden over in this roughshod fashion? Is it possible that a citizen called upon to serve as a juror is to suffer insult and outrage because the presiding Justice is a victim of indigestion?

him to appear in court yesterday."

Not long since the same Judge sent a jury out to decide a case at 11:30 A. M., kept them dinner, gave them no supper; they spent a sleepless night, and had no breakfast. At 10:30 the next day he sent for them, and as they had not agreed after rebuked them because their twelve minds did no

run in the same groove as his. As a citizen I would like to know where we are at-As a citizen I would have to know where we are at-above all, where will we get to—if we allow a Judge who is only half through a term thirteen years too long to subvert trial by jury and destroy the rights of a citizen in this way, so that a team may be pun-ished for daring to think for himself?

The Fruits of the War. From the Chicago Record. A Kansas gal baby has been named Funstonie.

The Homing. Admiral, Admiral, sailing home-Sailing home thro' the far, dim seas, Know you the sound that, over the foam, Rises and sinks in the sunset breeze?

Know you the thrill and know you the start That pulses and runs thro' the wind and the spray, Pulses and runs from a nation's heart To meet you and greet you over the way

Not for the might of your guns alone, Thundering doom by the Eastern gate Not for the bugle of victory blown Not for these do we watch and wait! The glory is sweet—age, sweet to the soul

Of a people proud in the pride of youth, But sweeter to know, as the seasons roll, Our men, as of old, are men in truth !

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN'S LEGACY TO THE HAUVE CONFERENCE.

The Immunity of Private Property from

Capture at Sea in Time of War. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT! The reported determination of the American Com-missioners to The Hague Conference to insist upon the discussion of the proposition to exempt private property from seizure on the high seas in time of war will be approved by all who believe in minimizing the evils of war and confining hostilities between nations to

the necessary conflict of armed combatants.

The first statesman to promulgate the idea that non-combatants should be exempted in their persons and property from the evils of war was our own Benjamin Franklin. In 1783, when, as one of our Ministers at Paris, he was corresponding with his friend Richard Oswald, the British agent, as to the terms of a treaty of peace between the United States and Great Britain, he wrote to Oswald on Jan. 14, inclos ng certain papers for his consideration. Among them was a proposed article providing for the immunity of non-combatants on land or sea, which contained the following clause:

And all merchants or traders, with their unarmed ressels, employed in commerce, exchanging the products of different places, and thereby rendering the necessary conveniences and comforts of human life more easy to obtain and more general, shall be allowed to pass freely, unmolested.

In reference to this article he says:

It contains a proposition for improving the law of nations by prohibiting the plundering of unarmed and usefully employed people. I rather wish than expect that it will be adopted. It has not yet been considered by my colleagues, but if you should think or find that it might be acceptable on your side I would try to get it inserted in the general treaty. I think it will do hone to the nations that

We hear nothing further of this article at that time. Oswald was superseded by Hartley as British agent, and it was probably found unacceptable to the British Cabinet. The treaty when completed bore no trace of it. Franklin, however, stuck to his text; the article crossed the Atlantic, and the next year it rerepeared, almost word for word, in the report of a committee, of which Thomas Jefferson was Chairman, appointed by Congress "to draft instructions to our Ministers relative to the formation of commercial treaties with the

European powers." The fourth article of the report, as adopted by Congress. May 7, 1784, was as follows:

That it be proposed, though not indispensably required, that if war should hereafter arise between the two contracting parties, the merchants of either country then residing in the other shall be allowed to remain nine months to collect their debts and settle their affairs, and may depart freely, carrying off all their effects without molestation or his drance; and all artisans or manufacturers, unarmed and inhabiting unfortified towns, villages or places, who labor for the common subsistence and benefit of mankind and peaceably following their respective employments, shall be allowed to continue the same, and shall not be molested by the armed force of the enemy in whose power by the events of the war they may happen to fall; but if anything is necessary to be taken from them for the use of such armed force, the same shall be paid for at a reasonable price; and all merchants and traders exchange ing the products of different places, and thereby rendering the necessaries, conveniences and comforts of human life more easy to obtain and more general, shall be allowed to pass free and unmo-lested; and neither of the contracting parties shall grant or issue any commission to any private armed vessels empowering them to take or destroy such trading ships, or interrupt such commerce. Thus the United States, in less than a year

after it had been acknowledged as a member of the family of nations, proposed to the world the new gospel of immunity to non-combatants on land or sea, and as conducive to it the abolition of privateering. This is known among publicists as "the American doctrine. Of all the sovereigns of Europe at that time only one, Frederick the Great, accepted the osition of the United States. A treaty between this country and Prussia was concluded Sept. 10, 1785, the twenty-third article of which was substantially the fourth article above quoted. The failure of the other powers to agree to it is doubtless to be attributed to the unwillingness of the great naval powers to give up the advantage of crippling the enemy in time of war by the capture or destruction of his commerce, and the equal unwillingness of the weaker powers to deprive themselves of the means of privateering as the only offset to superior naval force.

The treaty with Prussia expired by limita-tion in 1705. The war between France and England was then raging, our commerce had then upon the art of war. First and chief among these is religion. He must be suffered greatly from the depredations of both, haptized and join one of the Christian denominating and we were expecting to be forced at any moment into a war with either or both. We had no navy to speak of, and in case of war must resort to privateering as the only means of offence. Self-preservation demanded, therefore, that we should not bind ourselves to a principle that had been ignored by these owers. In the new treaty, therefore, with Prussin the clauses of the twenty-third article f the old treaty, providing for the immunity of merchants and the prohibition of privateering, were dropped.

The experience of the French Republic was somewhat similar to our own. In 1702 the French Assembly decreed the immunity of private property on the sea and the abolition of privateering, and invited all other nations to join in this policy. The invitation was ignored, and in the course of the revolution the French treated their decree as a dead letter and returned to the old practice under the law of nations.

The Emperor Napoleon frequently avowed his approval of the American doctrine. In 1800 he made this declaration to the American Minister, Mr. Armstrong: The seas belong to no nation, they are the commo

ed of the peoples and the domain of all. Enemy ships of commerce belonging to private individual ought to be respected. Such are the principles of the Emperor upon the usages and the rights of maritime warfare. When France shall have so quired a navy proportioned to the extent of her coasts and of her population the Emperor will reduce these maxims to practice and will use all his efforts to render their adoption general.

In 1823, upon the breaking out of the war with Spain, the French Government announced its determination not to issue letters of marque and not to seize Spanish merchant vessels. President Monroe, in his annual mossage of that year, on Dec. 2, called the attention of Congress to this announcement: This declaration, concurring with principles pro

claimed and cherished by the United States from the first establishment of their independence, suggested the hope that the time had arrived when the proposal for adopting it as a permanent and invariable rule in all future maritime wars might incet the favorable consideration of the great European newers. Instructions have accordingly been given to our Ministers with France, Russia, and Great Britain to make those proposals to their respective Dovernments, and when the friends of humanity rtect on the essential amelieration to the condition of the human race which would result from the abolition of private war on the sea, an earnest hope is indulged that these overtures will meet with an attention animated by the spirit in which they were made, and that they will ultimately be successful.

In accordance with these instructions our Minister to Russia presented to Count Nesselrode the draft of a convention containing as its fourth article a reproduction of the twentythird article of our first treaty with Prussia. In an accompanying note he said:

The motive which impels the Government of the United States to offer this proposition to the civil-ized world is that the same principles of justice, of charity, and of peace, under the influence of charity, and which Christian nations have with common accord exempted private property on land from the de-struction and spoliation of war, equally demand protection for private property on the high seas.

In his reply, Count Nesselrodo expressed the approbation of his court of the principle involved, the adoption of which he declared would be a crown of glory for modern diplomacy," but at the same time expressed his ballef that the proposed measures could only produce the effect which had been attributed to them by an agreement of all the other maritime powers.

The replies of the other Cabinets were polite

but non-committal, and nothing practical was

accomplished. So the matter rested until the Treaty of Paris in 1858, following the Crimean war, when the powers that had taken part in that war anexed to the treaty the famous "Declaration of Paris," by which they pledged themselves

to the following principles: 1. Privateering is and remains abolished

The neutral flag covers enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband of war. 3. Neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, are not liable to capture under enemy's flag.

4. Blockades, in order to be binding, must be effective.

The signatory powers agreed to invite all other nations to become parties to this agreement. The invitation was communicated to the United States by the French Minister, M. Sartiges. To this invitation Secretary Marcy replied in a very able paper, stating the conlition upon which the United States would accede to the declaration:

It is fair to presume that the strong desire to melicrate the severe mages of war by exempting private property upon the ocean from hostile sein ure, to the extent it is usually exempted on land, was the chief inducement which led to the declaraion by the congress at Paris that "privateering is and remains abolished." The undersigned is directed by the President to say that to this principle of exempting private property upon the ocean as well as on the land, applied without restriction, he yields a most ready and willing assent. If it be the object of the declaration at Paris to give the same security from the ravages of war to the property of belliger ent aubjects on the ocean as is now accorded to such property upon the land, the congress at Paris has fallen short of the proposed result by not placing individual effects of belligerents beyond the reach of oublic armed vessels as well as privateers. If such property is to remain exposed to seizure by ships belonging to the navy of the adverse party, it is ex-tremely difficult to perceive why it should not in like manner be exposed to seizure by privateers which are in fact but another branch of the publi force of the nation commissioning them.

The President therefore proposes to add to the first proposition in the declaration of the congress at Paris the following words: "And that the private property of the subjects or citizens of a belligerent on the high seas shall be exempt from seizure by public armed vessels of the other belligerent, ex ept it be contraband."

Thus amended, the Government of the United States will adopt it together with the three other principles comprised in that declaration.

No decisive action was taken by the parties nterested on this subject up to 1861, when our civil war broke out. On April 24 of that year cretary Seward, foreseeing the great injury that might be inflicted on our commerce by Confederate privateers, instructed our Ministers to the great powers to open negotiations with them looking to the adoption by the United States of the declaration of Paris, in order to avail this country of the provision against privateering. To accomplish this he was willing to waive the condition exempting private property from capture by public armed vessels, demanded by Secretary Marcy.

When our Minister, Mr. Adams, presented this proposition to the British Cabinet, Great Britain had recognized the Confederate States as belligerents. Lord John Russell informed him:

That it would follow, logically and consistently, from the attitude taken by her Majesty's Government, that the so-called Confederate States, being acknowledged as a belligerent, might, by the law of nations, arm privateers, and that their privateers must be regarded as the armed vessels of a belligerent.

The French Government took the same posttion, and, in view of this situation, Mr. Seward directed our Ministers to make no further communications on the subject.

In 1866, during the war between Prussia and Austria, the Governments of both these nations waived their rights to the capture of merchant vessels. And on the opening of the war between Prussia and France in 1870 Count Bismarck telegraphed to the Prussian Minister at Washington:

Private property on high seas will be exempted rom seizure by his Majesty's ships, without regard to reciprocity.

When notified of this, Secretary Fish wrote the Prussian Minister:

The Government of the United States received with great pleasure the renewed adherence of a great and enlightened German Government to the principle temporarily established by the treaty of 1785, and since then advocated by this Government whenever opportunity has offered. This gives rea-son to hope that the Government and the people of the United States may soon be gratified by seeing it universally recognized as another restraining and harmonizing influence imposed by modern civiliza-

From this resume it will be seen that Prussia were expecting to be forced at any Russia, France and Austria have at various times declared their approbation of the American doctrine as to the immunity of private property on the high seas in time of war. When our Commissioners ask for its adoption by The Hague Conference they will be able to enforce their arguments by the greatest names of modern Europe. It would be hard to find higher authorities on war and statecraft than Frederick the Great, Nesselrode, Napoleon and J. S. TUCKER.

WASHINGTON, May 30, A Clairvoyant to Recover the Kidnapped

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : No one who has ever been a parent can be unmoved by the deplor able condition of the father and mother who are now searching for their stolen babe. They have a right to the assistance of the entire community is the search, and happily they are getting it.

It is said that the police are overlooking no possible clue or chance for the child's recovery, however slight it may be or however abourd the effort may seem. This is as it should be.

The newspapers mention some of the suggestions that are made. Hundreds of others are merely alluded to as "letters from cranks and clairvoyants." Now, it is within the knowledge of many thousands of intelligent citizens that marvellous recoveries have been made by the aid of clairvoyance. Call it superstition, second sight, or what you will it remains true that there are persons who some-times find lost articles and lost individuals in a

times find lost articles and lost individuals in a mysterious, perhaps an inexplicable fashion. Why is it not the part of wisdom in this case to employ clairvoyants? If they fall they will do no employ clairvoyants? If they fall they will do no employ clairvoyants? If they fall they will do no employ clairvoyants? If they fall they will do no employ that had been stolen, I would quarrel with no method that might be employed, if the recovery of the child ensued. Observe that I do not oven speak of the possible recovery as a "result."

To do this publicly might encourage superstition. It might evon to libral to do it at all. Nevertheless, at the risk of being called superstitions, which is extrainly am not, or a fool, which I don't think I am, or a crank, which is quite possible, I suggest that it certainly ought to be tried. I do not even know any clairvoyant now living, so lapeak for no particular one, but I repeat that I it were my child that was lost, I would certainly seek clairvoyant all before giving up the search.

David A. Cuaria, New Yors, May 30.

Origin of the Merry-Go-Round in Bronx Park To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: People finding fault and sending in protests against the efection of a proposed merry go round in the Botanical Garden, Bronx Park, do not appreciate a good thing when they see it. Our worthy Park Commissioner of the great system of parks and parkways of the borough of the Broux, Mr. Aug. Moebus, is all right. We are all apt to make mistakes and get things mixed up a little once in a while. Having been a beer collector for a brewery, he thought a garden is a gar den. If a merry go round is a good thing for a beer garden, it ought to be a good thing for a botanical garden.

A German friend of the Commissioner from the Brong.

NEW YORK, May 30, Reason for Dewey's Return. To THE Edition of The Sun-Sie: Is Dewey com-ing home because he was not allowed by the Post

Office to receive Elward Atkinson's pamphlet, or because he did receive it and was thereby led to set the error of his ways? May Fisowes.

Bosros, May 25. Dewey is coming home for the same reason that the blacksmith whipped the parson-because he

How the Fing Should Fly on Memorial Day. To the Editor of The Sus-Nir. I notice that many of the dags on clubs, hotels, and private houses were hoisted at half-mast on Decoration Day An order from the Secretary of War prescribes that the flag should be displayed at full-mast. We are honoring the dead who died that the nation might

wanted to and because he could.